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1 MR. HEADLEY: Like to welcome the folks that can make it tonight. Wish we could have had a little bit 2 3 If you have cell phones, if you don't mind, bigger crowd. put them on silent or turn them off if you're like me and 4 can't figure out how to do. If you didn't sign in, please 5 do so before you leave. And I have my card and I think 6 Brian has his cards up there. If you need to reach us for 7 8 anything, you're welcome to take a card. 9 The agenda for tonight's meeting, I'll be 10 doing the introduction. I'll turn it over to Brian Condike with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers who did the project 11 overview. Dr. Todd Anderson with Texas Tech will do the 12 ecological evaluation parts. Ron Hartline with Montgomery 13 14 Watson Harza, MWH, will do the watershed studies section. And then Brian will wrap up the conclusion for the day. 15 16 My name is Kyle Headley. I'm an electrical environmental planner for the Brazos River Authority. 17 Μy job duties/responsibilities include managing all the 18 19 environmental projects in the central basin of our river 20 basin, which my area runs from Erath County in the north down to Williamson County in the south. I'm involved in 21 22 all the environmental projects in that area. That's all 23 about me. 24 Here's a listing of the project team members and just a real brief description of their duties and their 25

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1 roles in this project. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, their 2 management and technical support. BRA, technical services 3 and stakeholder coordination. The Institute of Environmental and Human Health, Texas Tech through the 4 5 toxicological and ecological studies. Montgomery Watson, watershed hydrological studies, Transport and GIS. 6 State Motor Alliances serves as advisory to the study team 7 and also community interface. TCEQ, formerly known as 8 9 TNRCC, is also adviser to the study team and liaison with 10 interagency Perchlorate Energy Committee. That's a 11 national committee. U.S. EPA -- we're tickled to death 12 he's here tonight -- is also advisory to the study team and 13 regulatory liaison. Here's a listing of the stakeholder alliance that was formed. This was formed early on in this 14 15 project of Central Texas. This group of stakeholders was 16 very instrumental in securing the funds that supports this 17 project through trips to Washington, et cetera, et cetera. 18 These entities that are represented in this 19 slide, that's your cities and other entities that draw 20 water from Lake Belton and Lake Waco for drinking water 21 Those two reservoirs, Lake Belton and Lake Waco, 22 are your primary sources that could be impacted from 23 perchlorate originating from the Naval Weapons Industrial 24 Reserve Plant in McGregor. That's why these are of such

interest in this project.

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- 1 Brazos River Authority has been kind of the,
- 2 I guess, the point of contact for these other entities.
- 3 And what I do is just pass information on to these guys
- 4 primarily by e-mail. As I get information, I pass that on
- 5 to them every chance I get to make sure they're aware of
- 6 everything that's going on. So that's my role with that.
- Here's just a big kind of a plane's view of
- 8 the area. And y'all may have all seen this a hundred
- 9 times, but we're going to show it again just to kind of
- 10 bring everything back in perspective. Some of you may be
- 11 new to this project. I'm not sure. But hopefully this
- 12 will give you a little background.
- 13 That little white section in the middle
- 14 there, that's the old Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve
- 15 Plant. It's now part of the U.S. Navy. And here -- this
- 16 dividing line right here that divides those two watersheds
- and determines which way the water flows, everything to
- 18 the -- this side, the southeast side flows toward Lake
- 19 Belton. Everything on the northeast and the easterly side
- 20 flows through Harris Creek, South Bosque and down to Lake
- 21 Waco. This is Station Creek at the Leon River heads into
- 22 Lake Belton. That's just an overview of that.
- Another area of interest to the local folks,
- 24 the navy, their primary goal in this project, is to be able
- 25 to transfer this over 9,000 acres to the city of McGregor.

- 1 And to do that they've got to meet TCEQ and other cleanup
- 2 regulations and specifications to be able to transfer that
- 3 property over there. And thus far, they have transferred
- 4 all the green properties. Let's see. Greens, the purples
- 5 were just recent and the D and portions of the side of S,
- 6 this large area M is due to be transferred in November of
- 7 '04. And then towards the last quarter of '06 they intend
- 8 to have the entire property transferred to the city of
- 9 McGregor. They've transferred about 6,000 acres so far.
- 10 So we're about two thirds of the way there as far as the
- 11 volume of the property. And that's really all for my
- 12 section and I'm going to turn it over to Brian.
- MR. CONDIKE: Thank you, Kyle. Good evening.
- 14 I'm Brian Condike. I'm a project manager and environmental
- 15 project manager for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Fort
- 16 Worth. This perchlorate project in the Waco/Temple area is
- 17 under my responsibility. Tonight I'm going to talk a
- 18 little bit about the authority and the funding which this
- 19 project is based. The project goal was developed by the
- 20 project team, our community outreach efforts and the
- 21 objectives of the project.
- In fiscal year 2001, Congress appropriated 4
- 23 million dollars under public law 106-277, which says in
- 24 part directs the corps in coordination with federal
- 25 agencies and the Brazos River Authority to assess the

- 1 impact of perchlorate from the former Naval Weapons
- 2 Industrial Reserve Plant in McGregor. The following year
- 3 in fiscal year 2002, Congress appropriated another 2.1
- 4 million for a total of 6.1 million dollars. The original
- 5 intent under public law was to allocate 8 million dollars
- 6 for this project. We've determined after this point in
- 7 time that we're not going to need the additional funds. We
- 8 should be able to finish this project for 6 million dollars
- 9 or less.
- The project team first assembled in February
- of 2000, came up with this succinct goal for projects to
- 12 evaluate potential human environmental exposure to
- 13 perchlorate. Project team consisted of the list of folks
- 14 that was on the first slide, the Brazos River Authority,
- 15 city of Waco, Texas Tech University, Montgomery Watson
- 16 Harza, Corps of Engineers.
- 17 Early on we decided that we needed to keep
- 18 the community informed of our efforts. There was a lot of
- 19 interest in the community about perchlorate from the naval
- 20 plant. We started out with interviewing some of the local
- 21 stakeholders. And based upon that, we developed a
- 22 community relations plan. Community relations plan
- 23 included plans to have meetings with the stakeholders and
- 24 that list of water suppliers that Kyle referred to. We've
- 25 had two of those so far. Also to have a series of public

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1 meetings of which this is one in the series. This is the 2 fourth public meeting we've had. We've had briefs with federal elected officials in Washington, both Congress and 3 4 staff from senators' offices. We've developed a public 5 access website. The benefits of these efforts are to 6 ensure that all the community members know what we're doing 7 on a project, what we're accomplishing and also to give 8 them an opportunity to give us some input on what our 9 activities are. Try to demonstrate the website. There we 10 This is a representation of what our website looks 11 like. In the menu category of project information we have 12 descriptions of the scope of work for our contractors and 13 our schedule. We have a series of maps which people can 14 download and look at. One of them is this last one on the 15 list of recent perchlorate concentrations, a series of 16 maps. This one shows the -- our sampling stations from 17 Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant in the low left-hand 18 corner to the northeast. This is along Harris Creek series 19 here, series along the south Bosque River. And the 20 visitor's website -- find my cursor again. Click on any 21 sampling station and retrieve our actual handling data for 22 any date. And we have similar maps for other sections of 23 the project. List of public notices and project director 24 media reports, public meetings and project meetings. Project meetings include publication of the team meeting 25

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1 notes for all our project team meetings. This is a 2 universal listing of the website address, the address for 3 our website. 4 The overall goal that we developed has a list 5 of objectives which go along with it. Listing here the first few have check marks next to them meaning that we 6 7 have completed them, we have a community relations plan. We've compiled an exhaustive bibliography of all the 8 9 existing study area information which the navy has 10 generated in several years of work on site. We asked 11 ourselves several questions. And under the auspices of our 12 project goal is what information do we need to answer these 13 questions. We looked at the information we had, looked at 14 the information we needed. And the difference is what we 15 call the data gap, a hole in our knowledge which would 16 enable us to answer the questions on the project goal. 17 Based upon that analysis we defined and developed a 18 conceptional study model which is conceptual summation of 19 all the information we have and how the watersheds involved 20 work in terms of how the surface water and groundwater flow 21 from the Naval Weapons Industrial Reserve Plant to the two 22 reservoirs involved. Based upon the gaps of data that we 23 had, we developed field sampling plans, which would 24 generate new data and fill these gaps. Right now we're in 25 the process of actually implementing the field

- 1 investigations to gather data, fill the data gaps. From
- 2 that information, we will evaluate what happens to
- 3 perchlorate when it gets into the environment, where it
- 4 goes. We're also going to evaluate the environmental
- 5 exposure to perchlorate study area as well as the human
- 6 exposure area. These are the two major items under our
- 7 project goal. As part of that process, we're going to
- 8 discuss the exposure pathways of perchlorate to vegetation,
- 9 fish, mammals. And if they're exposed, to access the
- 10 impact from those exposed.
- When we're all done gathering all this data
- 12 and evaluating what it means, we're going to integrate it
- 13 all into one final report and assess the ecological risk.
- 14 Regulatory environment in which we operate right now, there
- 15 is no maximum contaminant level in drinking water from
- 16 perchlorate. The state Texas Commission on Environmental
- 17 Quality, TCEQ, has developed an interim action level of
- 18 four parts per million drinking water. They've developed
- 19 guidelines for groundwater of 4 to 7 parts per billion
- 20 respectively for residential and commercial uses
- 21 groundwater. And a 4 part per billion standard for
- 22 surface.
- Federal government has not developed a
- 24 maximum contaminant level. Right now they're evaluating a
- 25 proposed -- what would I call it, Cheryl?

- 1 MS. OVERSTREET: It's toxicological risk
- 2 assessment. Is that what you mean?
- MR. CONDIKE: The one part per billion
- 4 dollars that --
- MS. OVERSTREET: Right. That's part of the
- 6 risk characterization, toxic part.
- 7 MR. CONDIKE: Standard target action level.
- 8 MS. OVERSTREET: It will be the toxicity
- 9 value that will be incorporated into an NCL. It's
- 10 something you would find on IRIS, which is Integrated Risk
- 11 Information System.
- MR. CONDIKE: The federal government has
- 13 proposed a risk value developed per billion. Right now
- 14 that's being evaluated by the National Academy of Sciences.
- 15 At this point, the federal government has no formal
- 16 standard for perchlorate. Right now I will turn this over
- 17 to Todd Anderson, Texas Tech. And please feel free to ask
- 18 questions while we're giving this. Small group here,
- 19 pretty informal.
- MR. ANDERSON: I'm happy to be here on behalf
- 21 of several scientists of Texas Tech, and we're looking at
- 22 the potential impact perchlorate has on wildlife species.
- 23 I'm going to go through some of our data, not all of it.
- 24 If you have questions along the way or need further
- 25 explanation, please feel free to interrupt.

1	Our goals were to first start out by
2	identifying the what I call the points and pathways of
3	exposure, places where we knew from monitoring data that
4	perchlorate occurred. And then based on where those
5	occurrences were, what the potential was for movement of
6	perchlorate out of surface water and into aquatic organisms
7	or riparian organisms or even terrestrial organisms.
8	Part of that involves assessing the impact or
9	potential impact that perchlorate may have on fish and
10	amphibians, also looking at mammals and birds. And then
11	ultimately taking a lot of that information and thinking it
12	in models. These are pharmacokinetic models to look at how
13	perchlorate behaves in an individual organism and then our
14	link to population models that take that individual
15	organism as part of a population so that you can predict or
16	maybe simulate what the potential long-term impacts might
17	be for a particular exposure scenario.
18	Just to sort of summarize, I guess, what
19	we've learned at this point related to the points and
20	pathways of exposure, we have some variation in water
21	concentration depending on season. There are a couple of
22	areas in particular. Station Creek we've detected
23	perchlorate here. There's a spring that feeds into Harris
24	Creek, actually about right here. And an unidentified
25	tributary of the South Bosque that basically originates

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1 near where that area S landfill would be on a previous map

- 2 that Kyle showed. There's a couple -- there's one
- 3 exception to the variation of season. The spring on
- 4 Oglesby Road here has relatively consistent perchlorate
- 5 concentration regardless of time of the year or rainfall or
- 6 whatever.
- We have learned that within the sediments
- 8 around the facility that perchlorate is persistent in
- 9 seven. That's primarily due to the fact that until you get
- 10 rid of the nitrate in the system, you're not going to get
- 11 rid of any of the perchlorate. The microorganisms that
- 12 live there much prefer to use nitrate as the electronic
- 13 sediment prior to using any perchlorate. Because of
- 14 certain activities around the area, there's plenty of
- 15 nitrate in all those surface waters from fertilizer runoff
- 16 or from manure. There's all kinds of activities that lead
- 17 to the occurrence of nitrate in those water bodies.
- The persistence in sediment is a significant
- 19 issue just because in flowing water you have the
- 20 opportunity for there to be perchlorate present in the
- 21 water and then not present. These pulses of exposure. But
- 22 if you have sediment that has perchlorate in it, then it
- 23 essentially serves as a source or potential source for
- 24 perchlorate in that overlying water under those cases where
- you don't have perchlorate flowing in the water. So that's

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- an important point when we're looking at points and pathways of exposure.
- 3 We've also detected perchlorate in 4 vegetation. Most of that data comes from the spring on 5 Oglesby Road. And we've looked at both in the laboratory 6 and in the field how perchlorate gets into plants, what are some of the environmental conditions that influence how 7 8 much perchlorate gets in the plants. And what we're trying 9 to do is maybe identify what's its fate once it gets into 10 Is it sequestered somehow. We don't think that's 11 the case, but we're going to look some of those processes
- 13 We've concluded based on some of our open 14 water catchable size fish sampling that human exposure to 15 perchlorate through contaminated fish is highly unlikely. 16 And that's based on the fact that perchlorate doesn't occur 17 in some of the consumed tissues. It occurs in certain 18 tissues but not tissues that are typically consumed. The 19 places where we have sort of significant levels of 20 perchlorate here and here, those streams don't necessarily 21 support large or aquatic life. So there really isn't any 22 fish there to catch. And we also have to some extent --23 well, we have -- some of the fish that we've caught are 24 shocked and in the open water in Lake Waco and Lake Belton, 25 those catchable size fish, we've had one instance where we

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in the laboratory.

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- found perchlorate in some of those fish, so -- at least in the edible tissue, so it's just really not very likely to 2 3 We're going to continue that work to maybe expand the tempo and nature of that data. But we've concluded 4 5 that that's pretty unlikely. 6 This is just an example of some of the data that we have related to perchlorate vegetation. 7 is some data from a stream which is sort of identified by 8 this vertical line here and then distance from the stream 9 10 in various perchlorate levels in leaf tissue. And we've 11 done that. Actually there's another -- we have some December data as well in looking at -- you see a trend for 12 13 perchlorate increasing as you go through the summer. 14 in cases where you have trees that are quite a bit of 15 distance away from the stream itself, you can find 16 perchlorate in the leaf tissue of that. Those are parts
- are some of the studies that we're following up on. 20 One of the current -- some of our current 21 focus is to look at release of perchlorate from vegetation. 22 We've looked at putting out these leaf litter traps to see 23 if perchlorate is released. There's some sort of

per million dry weight numbers. So that's a potential

pathway for exposure to small mammals or birds and those

24 preliminary data that indicate that it does. Even though 25 it gets taken up into the plant, those leaves fall to the

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- 1 ground and there's rainfall events. Perchlorate can come
- 2 out of the leaves and be washed out. We're also looking at
- 3 transformation of perchlorate in vegetation. That would be
- 4 a good thing because it might get rid of the mass
- 5 perchlorate that would be available to be taken up by a
- 6 higher organism.
- And then finally I don't have a lot of detail
- 8 on this but the plan is to do one of these sort of market
- 9 basket type surveys where we look at the potential for
- 10 perchlorate to get into garden vegetables that may be grown
- 11 and irrigated with water that's contaminated with
- 12 perchlorate.
- Okay. Impacts on fish and amphibians. We've
- 14 collected a variety of data here. I'm only going to show a
- 15 few sets of slides. We've looked at thyroid histology.
- 16 The perchlorate affects the thyroid, you see changes in
- 17 thyroid histology. We've observed that both in frogs and
- 18 in fish. This is an example of some of -- these are -- the
- 19 axis here would be hypertrophy. It's not indicated by --
- 20 it got left out of the graph here. After a relatively
- 21 short exposure even at some pretty high concentrations, you
- 22 don't really see any changes in thyroid histology. But
- 23 with longer term exposure, even at this relatively low
- 24 concentration of 38 parts per million, that's a certainly
- 25 environmentally relative concentration for this particular

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- 1 site. We see changes in thyroid histology. What that
- 2 means exactly as far as the survivability of the frog or
- 3 the fish, those are some of the things that we have to
- 4 follow up on.
- We've also seen changes in male offspring
- 6 upon exposure to perchlorate. Some of the frog data where
- 7 we look at -- without any sort of perchlorate exposure,
- 8 it's typical to have more females than males in a batch of
- 9 frogs or eggs that hatch. When you have perchlorate
- 10 exposure you get an increase in the number of females or
- 11 decrease in the number of males. The ratio changes and at
- 12 really high concentrations those aren't terribly
- 13 environmentally relevant at this site. Even at these lower
- 14 concentrations, you see changes in the numbers of males and
- 15 females. Well, that kind of information is really useful
- 16 in these modeling exercises. You can put those types of
- 17 changes into population models and look at what the
- 18 long-term impact is on those changes from males to females.
- MR. CONDIKE: Those numbers significant, is
- 20 that indicating fewer offspring as you go to higher
- 21 concentrations?
- MR. ANDERSON: I don't know. I don't know if
- 23 they've -- these are just hatched. So they're not really
- 24 looking at -- they're not necessarily taking only the eggs
- 25 that hatch or the eggs that develop, I guess. So they've

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- exposed tons and tons of eggs and they're just looking at -- they count, you know, a certain number of them, a percentage.
- 4 One of the good things is that we've found 5 that at least in frogs anyway the effects are reversible. That sort of ties into the fact that you have flowing water 6 7 in that system. And you may have these impacts, you know. It doesn't look like you have any short-term impacts but 8 9 prolonged exposure you do. But if those animals are taken 10 out of that system or the water gets cleaned, those frogs 11 at least can start to develop. You have sort of this 12 arrested development typically upon perchlorate exposure especially at high concentrations. But if you take away 13 14 that perchlorate, as long as there's enough iodine in that 15 system, the frog will start to develop normally. 16 effects are reversible there. There isn't a case -- unless 17 the animal dies -- there are cases where they can recover
- This is some -- I guess some more recent data
 where we looked at native frogs and looked at thyroid
 histology of cricket frogs and try to develop some
 relationships between where we see these changes in thyroid
 histology and where we see at least monitoring data
 indicates that the average perchlorate concentration is the
 highest. And there's an issue here because you're taking a

at least in frogs from that exposure.

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- 1 snapshot. The endpoint that you're using is sort of a
- 2 snapshot. It's a one time measurement. And the exposure
- 3 data is more, you know, where it changes with time. So
- 4 trying to make really solid relationships between these two
- 5 is a little bit difficult and dangerous I guess at some
- 6 level. But there do seem to be a relationship between
- 7 where we see these changes in thyroid histology in native
- 8 frogs and places where we see higher than usual levels of
- 9 perchlorate.
- 10 The current focus related to potential
- 11 impacts on fish and amphibians is to look at continuing
- 12 these histological, thyroid histological assessments in
- 13 both frogs and fish. We're going to do some developmental
- 14 assays, complete environmental assays with native frogs.
- 15 Collect cricket, frogs or eggs and use water from the study
- 16 area for various places and look at these sort of complete
- 17 developmental assays. Most of the assays that we do are
- 18 limited in the stages that you look at because thyroid
- 19 hormones only control certain parts of that environmental
- 20 process. We're going to do these little bit longer term
- 21 developmental frogs, developmental assays using native
- 22 frogs. And then we're going to continue to look at
- 23 perchlorate in edible tissue. These are catchable size
- 24 fish, look at perchlorate in filet tissue just to make sure
- 25 that we're -- that what we observed at least last season or

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1 over the course of the last year wasn't just an anomaly. 2 Okay. Impacts on mammals and birds. 3 believe that there's significant risk to small mammals and 4 small birds that occupy the area, at least the areas that 5 we've sampled. We found pretty high concentrations of perchlorate in kidneys and livers of both small mammals and 6 small birds. One of the issues is that there isn't really 7 8 a very good relationship between the residues in liver and 9 the residues in kidneys. Some cases we find it. Typically 10 the kidney numbers are higher, but there isn't a real 11 consistent pattern in that data. So we observed the same 12 type of thing when we looked at fish in our initial assessments of fish. And we were able to sort of figure 13 14 that out a little bit better by doing some laboratory 15 studies that looked at tissue distribution of perchlorate 16 and obtain kinetics of uptake and excretions. So we're 17 going to follow up some these small mammals and small bird 18 studies with some tests to look at tissue distribution. 19 That's one of the -- one of the areas we're currently 20 focusing on. 21 Because of the fact that we've found 22 perchlorate in small mammals, we've also looked at medium 23 sized mammals, raccoons and possums. We have sort of a 24 limited sample there. We haven't picked up any perchlorate 25 in those animals. And we didn't observe any dramatic

- changes in thyroid hormones for those animals compared to where they were caught.
- We're still going to follow up some of those
- 4 studies with some assessments on larger mammals. And we
- 5 have an ongoing study with cattle because an interest in
- 6 the potential for human exposure through cattle as well as
- 7 the fact that there's a lot of ranching and grazing in
- 8 areas around the study site.
- And then a project that's not really related
- 10 to -- not directly related to the work that we're doing
- 11 here but an interesting sort of sideline. One of the
- 12 impact or thyroid hormones in addition to playing critical
- 13 roles in development also play critical roles in an
- 14 animal's ability to thermally regulate -- thermal
- 15 regulation. And that would be a case where it would
- 16 compromise the survivability of an animal because they're
- 17 not able to thermal regulate. So that kind of information
- 18 could also go into one of these population models to look
- 19 at on a certain exposure you can compromise an animal's
- 20 ability to thermally regulate. We know from the literature
- 21 that decreases the survivability. We can plug that
- 22 survivability into one of those population models and look
- 23 at the potential long term of that.
- Last, as I mentioned, we want to look at
- 25 these modeling exercises to look at long-term exposure and

- effects or potential effects. And as I mentioned these 1 2 models are pharmacokinetic models that look at how 3 perchlorate distributes in tissue and how that -- what 4 potential impact that might have. And then the individual 5 fish make up a population and you see changes, declines in 6 population with time because of the fact that the animal's not -- they're not able to reproduce or their survivability 7 is decreased by exposure to a particular contaminate, in 8 9 this case perchlorate. And these models in some cases are 10 3D models and they incorporate sort of a random swimming of 11 the fish and how that random swimming changes their 12 exposure depending on the parts of the water column that 13 they might occupy. So you can do a lot of sort interesting 14 things and probability type of things with these models to 15 look at, you know, putting numbers, putting some sort of 16 quantitative number on the potential impact.
- The downside to these models is that it's relatively easy to make them, but unless you have some good data to validate them or to sort of refine them, they don't really -- they're not going to be that useful. So one of the things -- the current focus is to continue to collect some of that environmental data that we can use to sort of refine these models and make them more useful.
- Okay. With that, I'll turn it over to Ron.
- MR. HARTLINE: I'm Ron Hartline and I'm the

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1 project manager for MWH in charge of overseeing the 2 watershed studies that are being performed as part of the 3 project. Basically my job was to oversee all the sampling 4 activities and goals associated with understanding how 5 water flows from the source area near through the 6 groundwater systems into the streams and ultimately through 7 the watersheds to the dams in both lakes. Our watershed 8 study components, what we started out with was a 9 We did some detailed data collection efforts conceptual. 10 so we could develop a conceptual site model. We went out 11 to BRA here at Baylor University, collected a lot of the 12 onsite reports from the navy and remediation reports and 13 assembled a group and port to identify data gaps that 14 needed to be filled as part of our investigation. are some of the data gaps we wanted to look at as part of 15 16 our investigation. 17 We have longitudinal stream sampling where we're sampling -- set up 15 sampling stations within the 18 19 watersheds and collecting biweekly -- biweekly water 20 samples from each station. We currently have a station set up in storm mode waiting on a storm to come through the 21 22 area and be doing some storm sampling. We'll also be 23 collecting surface water and setting up for water samples and algae samples from Lake Waco and Lake Belton. 24 also be performing acoustic doppler and profiling the 25

- 1 performance in quality and also some flow modeling within
- 2 the lake specifically Lake Belton and understand the flow
- 3 patterns within the lake if there are some different
- 4 pathways we need to look at. Ground water dye tracer
- 5 studies and also perform an diagnostic study of Lake Belton
- 6 to determine which is natural that may be occurring in the
- 7 lower parts of the lake.
- 8 This is our current project schedule. We
- 9 started the longitudinal stream sampling. We set up the 15
- 10 stations last year in October and initially sampled 21
- 11 days. And that will continue on a biweekly basis through
- 12 the end of the project. So we will have a significant
- 13 amount of data regarding surface water conditions
- 14 throughout the watersheds within the project. We're
- 15 currently about to start the storm sampling events. We're
- 16 also monitoring the intakes of Lake Waco, Belton on monthly
- 17 basis. Delta area study will start during the summer.
- 18 Perform the first acoustic doppler profiler study. Talk
- 19 about that here in a minute. Ground water study also
- 20 scheduled for this summer and ecological evaluation with
- 21 Texas Tech has been performing that since day one with a
- 22 detailed report of all these activities.
- 23 Before we started working on this specific
- 24 activity, we learned to develop detailed study sampling
- 25 work plans that would help guide us during our field

- 1 activity so we would know the goals that we want to reach at the end of each sampling activity. As part of that we 2 3 developed field sampling plans for each of these field All of those have been completed to date except for 4 5 the groundwater dye tracer study which we should complete 6 within a couple of months. 7 The longitudinal stream sampling stations, this is what they look like. Inside this box there's a 8 9 flow meter and this sampler, automatic sampler that will 10 hold 24 sample containers. We have these set up on --11 between NWIRP Lake Belton, NWIRP Lake Waco and one on 12 Cowhouse Creek. We have 15 of these total. On the Station 13 Creek side, we have six sampling stations. And this is the 14 locations that are pretty well distributed throughout the 15 watershed. We have a similar setup on Harris Creek, 16 between Harris Creek and Lake Waco and along the south 17 Bosque to Lake Waco. These are fairly well distributed 18 along the watershed so we could get an idea how perchlorate 19 concentrations might vary from location near the plant as 20 you move towards Lake Waco.
- There was one detection. It was kind of an anonymous reading that the navy had in Lake Belton at one point in time. As part of the study we also chose to install the one automatic sampling station here on Cowhouse Creek. This station is monitored in the same fashion as

- 1 the other stations. And to date we haven't had any
- 2 detections out of that station.
- 3 These are the results that we obtained from
- 4 three of the sampling stations that extend -- this starting
- 5 near NWIRP. It's called Tripanum (phonetic) at the A&M
- 6 property. This is moving downstream. This sampling
- 7 station is at Station Creek near Oglesby Neff Road. And
- 8 the final location here is along the Leon River. Basically
- 9 what this graph shows is that as you near McGregor you see
- 10 we're getting consistent detections above 4 parts per
- 11 billion in the majority of our samples. As you move
- 12 basically halfway downstream, we're getting most of our
- analyses are below 4 parts per billion, which is the
- 14 reporting limit. We do have some estimated quantities
- 15 above method detection limit. Looks like one hit above 4
- 16 parts per billion in all of the samples that's been done
- 17 since October. We can also see all the samples along Leon
- 18 River has been undetected perchlorate.
- This graph is similar to the other graph as
- 20 we just showed you except it's on the NWIRP to the Lake
- 21 Waco side. One of the things to note is the concentration
- 22 is significantly less on this side or in this watershed
- 23 compared to the Station Creek side. We do get
- 24 significant -- or hits above 4 parts per billion pretty
- 25 consistently as on the Harris Creek side near NWIRP. And

- 1 as we move downstream again we're seeing much lower
- 2 concentrations here in all cases below the reporting limit.
- 3 And as we get closer or to the middle Bosque, we're seeing
- 4 all nondetect concentrations again primarily.
- This graph is showing surface water levels,
- 6 groundwater levels and rainfall relationships within some
- 7 of the streams. At each of these sampling stations, we
- 8 have a monitor installed and it has a continuous
- 9 groundwater level detection equipment installed. We also
- 10 monitor stream height in each stream so we can compare
- 11 groundwater to the stream height data. In this case, you
- 12 can see groundwater elevation of this area is higher than
- 13 the stream height of -- which indicates that groundwater is
- 14 moving into the stream at which we could call the naval
- 15 stream. Also see how with the significant rainfall events,
- 16 groundwater is very similar to surface water in terms of
- 17 increased stream life.
- Okay. This is another graph similar to the
- 19 one I just showed with the exception as you can see ground
- 20 water level in this case is below the stream level. And
- 21 this is basically reverse of the other graph showing a
- 22 losing stream where the water in the stream is actually
- 23 losing water to ground water. Again, this case you can see
- 24 that the levels tend to follow each other. So it appears
- 25 they are well connected.

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1 We did our first acoustic doppler profiler 2 study in March of this year. What we did is we divided the 3 lake into 21 transects, and we took a boat out to the lake, the acoustic doppler ADCP equipment. We drove the boat 4 5 across each one of these transects to detect flow data at each transect. We'll be doing this three additional times 6 7 during the project so we can look at trends between the 8 seasons. And we plan on doing three more of those studies 9 throughout the project. 10 This is the type of data that we're getting 11 at each transect location. This is basically a cross 12 section of one transect that helps us determine the overall flow across the cross section and also gives us some 13 14 indication to preferential flow pathways here near the 15 This shows greens and reds are bottom of the stream. 16 higher areas or increased velocity. We have several of 17 these boxes together here which is indicating preferential 18 flow pathway. Some of these are indicating that there may 19 be preferential pathways along the river channel in the 20 lake and in other instances follow it and other contour 21 features at the bottom of the lake. 22 At each transect we also take temperature 23 profile. As you can see here, we have a pretty distinct 24 climb around 8 meters below the surface and we saw that in 25 most of the transect locations that we sampled during our

- 1 first sampling. And we'll see how that varies through each 2 of the seasons as well.
- The final component of our portion of the
- 4 project is to develop detailed geographic information
- 5 system where we've collected all this data from the navy.
- 6 They provided all their monitor logs, all their surface
- 7 water data, lake sampling data. Texas Tech has a lot of
- 8 data that they provided to us. Data that we're collecting.
- 9 Assembling all this into geographic information system that
- 10 we can use for evaluation toward the end of the project.
- I was just going to get a demonstration of
- 12 some of the things that we plan to do in the future. This
- 13 just -- kind of gives you an idea NWIRP McGregor or as you
- 14 move toward monitor well station locations along Trib M.
- 15 As you move down, this is creek -- we've got a station
- 16 along the creek. This is just right before the confluence
- 17 of the Leon River. We also have a station -- it's Mother
- 18 Neff Park on the Leon River. And this is just to give you
- 19 an idea what kind of things we hope to do later on when we
- 20 have a lot of data. We have a lot base layer of data in
- 21 our data base now.
- This is just another example. What we've
- 23 done down here is we've taken the old river channel and
- 24 overlaid it on to pathometric survey of Lake Belton. The
- 25 transect locations in the future we'll be able to tie in

- 1 some of the flow data that we received and see if these
- 2 intersect with the river channel and see if there's any
- 3 preferential flow pathways. Also maybe we'll do some water
- 4 balancing on the lake with some of this data. GS is just
- 5 going to provide us a tool to use in evaluating significant
- 6 amounts of data we collected both on site and off site.
- 7 Turn it back over to Brian Condike.
- MR. CONDIKE: One of the other things is
- 9 picking up a task that the navy has been performing for us
- 10 for four years. That is collecting samples at some of
- 11 these portable water tanks on Lake Waco and Lake Belton.
- 12 MWH and BRA are collecting the samples from five locations
- 13 on Lake Belton. These are intake structures that portable
- 14 water suppliers use. And the city of Waco is collecting
- 15 from the intake structures on Lake Waco.
- We started this in January of this year and
- 17 today we have got no detection of perchlorate in any of
- 18 these intake structures, similar to the navy's results.
- 19 They never got a detection of perchlorate. We did miss the
- 20 February 2003 sampling on Lake Belton because of an ice
- 21 storm.
- The work that still needs to be accomplished
- 23 before our project work is complete, we need to finish our
- 24 field investigation in collecting this data to fill our
- 25 data gaps. We are continuing development of our GIS system

- 1 and adding data to it as we generate it. Texas Tech is
- 2 going to complete their ecological and toxicological
- 3 assessment study. We're going to take all this information
- 4 and using the tool GIS and perform a comprehensive
- 5 evaluation of the potential exposure to humans and
- 6 environmental perchlorate which was our original goal. Tie
- 7 that all up into a final published report which is due to
- 8 be completed next February.
- 9 The preliminary results, much of this has
- 10 been said previously, is that perchlorate concentrations do
- 11 vary in surface water depending upon the location, where
- 12 the samples were collected, season when they're collected
- 13 and whatever the stream fall events. As Todd Anderson said
- 14 perchlorate is apparently consistent in sediment as long as
- 15 there's nitrate present. All biological activities
- 16 preferential the nitrate. Perchlorate we are finding it in
- 17 various plants species in both perific and terrestrial
- 18 vegetation. We're finding it in small mammals and birds.
- 19 It does not appear to be affecting amphibian metamorphosis.
- 20 Apparently that's been true in other locations in Texas
- 21 where there's been much higher concentrations of
- 22 perchlorate.
- Perchlorate is apparently affecting fish
- 24 tissues. It can affect the frog reproduction in terms of
- 25 in the numbers that are produced. We're starting to

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- 1 identify which streams are gaining streams and losing
- 2 streams and even some of these streams switch from one to
- 3 the other depending on the water level, ground water level.
- 4 Also starting to identify the preferential flow patterns in
- 5 Lake Belton and continue that through three more rounds of
- 6 USACE measurements.
- 7 Perchlorate concentration reduced
- 8 significantly as the water travels away from and inward.
- 9 We're finding them in small streams and around the NWIRP
- 10 plant. But as they reach the major rivers, the Bosque,
- 11 Cowhouse Creek, we don't detect perchlorate at all. None
- 12 of the intake samples have protected perchlorate. That's
- 13 where we are today, that's where we are going. We'll
- 14 entertain any questions.
- AUDIENCE MEMBER: Is this presentation on
- 16 your website?
- MR. CONDIKE: It will be. Next website
- 18 update will be?
- MR. GANDHI: End of the month.
- AUDIENCE MEMBER: Your URL for that website?
- MR. CONDIKE: Go back to that.
- MR. SMITH: I was curious as to the
- 23 presentation Todd was giving on the mammals. How are you
- 24 going about studying cattle?
- MR. CONDIKE: You want to speak up, Todd.

```
1
                   MR. ANDERSON:
                                  We have an area where
 2
     perchlorate concentration in a stream -- we have an area
 3
     where the perchlorate concentrations in the stream are
 4
     relatively consistent. And it's also small enough so that
 5
     we can isolate some animals there. So we have two animals
     that we're -- we've placed on that site and then we have
 6
 7
     two more that were purchased at the same time and placed on
     what's called a reference site.
 8
                                      So every couple of weeks
 9
     we'll take -- we take water data in both places.
10
     blood samples from all four animals. And we also attempt
     to take urine. And what we'll do is use the blood samples
11
12
     to look at thyroid hormones and also to look at potential
13
     for perchlorate in plasma. And at the conclusion of the
14
     study those animals will be processed and we'll take a look
15
     at various cuts of meat and do resin analysis.
16
                   MR. CONDIKE:
                                 Sir, you have any more
17
     questions?
18
                   AUDIENCE MEMBER:
                                     No.
19
                   MR. CONDIKE:
                                 Cheryl, Bob?
20
                   MS. OVERSTREET:
                                    Drinking water is pollutable
21
     level.
22
                   MR. CONDIKE:
                                 Your description.
                                                     Thank you.
23
                   MS. OVERSTREET:
                                    I have a delayed reaction
24
     sometimes.
25
                   MR. CONDIKE:
                                 I have not known what to call
```

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```
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           That's a new term for me.
 1
     it.
                                         Anything to add, Dave?
 2
                     MR. EBERSOLD:
                                      I'm good.
 3
                                    Ron, Kartik, Kyle, Tom?
                     MR. CONDIKE:
 4
                     (All move head side to side.)
 5
                                    Thank you all for coming
                     MR. CONDIKE:
 6
     tonight.
                You've been a wonderful audience.
 7
                     (End of meeting.)
 8
 9
10
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